FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PRESIDENT'S SPEECH AT CLOSURE OF GOVERNORS MEETING

PY221706 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1518 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Argentine President Roberto Viola's speech at closure of the provincial governors meeting at the National University of the Litoral, Santa Fe, on 19 June--live]

[Excerpts] Governors: This ancient city, which is the birthplace of our constitution, which for a long time had been the desire and recommendation of Gen Estanislao Lopez, a favorite son of Santa Fe, is the ideal place to hold this meeting which represents an authentic expression of federalism.

I have come here with a specific purpose: to personally and directly convey to you my opinion on certain essential issues which should be addressed to you by our government and how it will go about making adjustments.

At the same time I believe that this is the appropriate occasion to let the country know my personal opinion on the current situation.

Moreover, the guidelines and objectives I have proposed as an answer to this situation will give the people an idea of the path my government will take regarding those essential issues.

In this way, as of today, the citizenry will learn about the guidelines I will draw up and the definite national policy I will present to the governments of the provinces which comprise the federal Argentine Republic and I will thus fulfill the promise I made when I assumed the Presidency to fully disclose the National Executive Branch's activities.

Before doing so I wish to ask all the inhabitants of the country to interpret the meaning of my statements loyally because it is my sole desire to faithfully fulfill the task I have undertaken by giving the best of myself.

Therefore, I am not talking for the sake of making a speech. I am talking because the situation is difficult and because I simply believe that it will be a good thing for the president to convey his thoughts to the governors and propose a corresponding attitude.

There is no need to recall our starting point. But it is necessary to reiterate that to forget its nature before any issue or current problem in any case would represent an act of suicide and unforgivable amnesia.

It would be as suicidal and unforgivable as those statements and commentaries made by those who try to prove that nothing positive has been done during the past 5 years and that in reality everything will end up in an apocalyptic state.

During my last visit to the interior of the country I was able to appreciate the reality of an Argentine province: Santiago del Estero, which clearly proves all that has been achieved.

I reiterate that what I have said about Santiago del Estero is a mere example and that these achievements can be appreciated in almost all the Argentine provinces.

How is it possible to accuse the government of the armed forces of being inoperative or that it is lacking in its role as an executive? I ask: Those who are making these assertions--are they blind, did they arrive in the country yesterday? Is it their true desire that their announcements should become reality, because this would satisfy their more or less sadistic desire that the nation cleanse itself with a tremendous atonement of the terrible sins that they attribute to it. As though our society has not already paid a high tribute for its own mistakes.

Many leaders may have made very serious and costly mistakes. They may have not yet been ready for the responsibility that they assumed. The people, in turn, may have become confused and even let themselves become confused. In sum the nation may have been mistaken. But, even accepting as true the most serious conclusion regarding these mistakes, does not give ground for this nearly irrational mood of preaching pessimism and to use as a banner criticism which lacks responsibility with the secret desire of generating a type of national catharsis, with the hope that the miraculous solution would emerge from it. I assure you that this type of mood leads nowhere, and less so to anything good; and it is not justified in the current circumstances. A lot has been done in addition to establishing security and order.

We accept dissent, which is an essential ingredient of the republican democracy that we desire. But, let us dissent with greatness, with an extensive vision and, above all, with responsibility, taking into account the danger to be found in excesses exaggeration and a lack of knowledge in reality.

Let us neither repeat conflicts nor encourage the weak minded, because if we forget that we have won peace and tranquillity, if we do not recall the suffering we had to experience, if we act forgetting that we can give our viewpoints--because there were men who gave their lives and there were men who committed their historical responsibility to the nation, sometimes postponing their most intimate desires--we will then be mortgaging the future of our fatherland and we will again be sowing discord.

But, above any other interpretation we must have faith and we must have respect for each other.

I wanted to say this because there is yet a lot to be done, and it is advisable that we proceed with the job ahead with our minds free from confusions and simplifications.

Let us take a look at the present first. Let us look directly at its more critical aspects to truly and without equivocations determine how serious they are.

With a clear intent at destabilizing it, some people somtimes say that the process is in a crisis situation. I admit that they may have reason, but I must add that the crisis we are experiencing is one of change, as the consequence of the adjustments we are trying to make to the needs of this second phase as contemplated from the beginning of the process.

The crisis does not result from the foundations of the process, but it is related to instruments and procedures, not to the essence of the process.

Any change calls for new attitudes and all Argentines--from those who exert the serious responsibilities of government, those charged with disseminating information, those who lead sectors or political parties to those who represent interests or lines of thinking--must adjust to the new circumstances with the conviction that nothing or nobody will change the direction we set out to follow in 1976.

Let us clearly define the nature of the change the country is experiencing. The question is none other than to change the structure of the nation and to build--all of us together--the modern, strong and forward-moving country we all aspire to have; a country with the essential characteristics outlined by the armed forces in the political bases made public in 1979, bases enriched by the positive contributions made by all those who participated in the fruitful dialogue to which the national government invited the citizenry in 1980.

Let's get used to change in order to renew our behavior toward the community. Let's put forward together our best efforts to adopt a new, less partial and less sector-oriented attitude aiming at the common interest and common good, in the conviction that by doing so we will be acting in the benefit of each one.

The national reorganization process is intended to complete the change into an effective and renewed democracy which will not be attained through the sudden and formal restoration of institutions. Doing so will amount to an act of irresponsibility in the light of the most elementary commonsense.

This does not mean that we should neglect the passage of time, because the rule of a constitution whose effective implementation has demonstrably assured Argentina, for distinct historical periods, of internal political stability and great international prestige.

I have the firm conviction that such an attitude is a mature and responsible one for the country to face that question. To achieve these changes, such as all those that have been formulated from the beginning of the process for national reorganization, I am going to say once and for all that the unity and solidarity of the armed forces are complete and they are the unmovable bases of political power.

For that reason the principle of authority is solidly and fully in force, and we must commit to its maintenance our strongest determination, as we have demonstrated in recent days.

That authority is exercised through a power scheme which I am aware of and which has not been imposed on me, simply because I participated in its design and because I fully shared in the reasons for it.

This scheme of power has made it possible to preserve institutional stability during the years the process has been underway, permitting the orderly transfer of power. It has also legitimized and consolidated over these years the fundamental objectives which the armed forces set forth upon achieving the government.

Those who attack that principle, the principle of authority, and intend to break it down will undoubtedly fail. They would be only demonstrating a notable and marked inclination for irresponsible adventurism and disorder. Because--allow me to make a supposition--should the principle of authority be destroyed, nobody will be able to put it back together with the degree of legitimacy and vigor demanded by the security of the national community and the individuals, and the country will slide into a political quicksand upon which nothing solid or lasting can be erected.

It is obvious that in this analysis we have to refer to the economic area which shows some undeniably critical signs. Yet we must not lose sight of the fact that such signs have to do with instruments and must therefore be considered within proper proportions.

The country in fact is not in an easy economic situation. It demanded and still demands constant readjustments.

The current stage is one of redistribution of functions and resources, and as a natural consequence these changes have upset and caused various sectors of the economy to react. It is a stage which has its price, but will also have its advantages and could not have been postponed.

It is precisely this stage of postponement, with practically the whole economic sector agreeing, and the fact that something had to be done, that has become an agitated stage that was not exempt from fear and a lack of confidence during the past few months.

Fear and a lack of confidence, which in many cases derive from honest and legitimate concerns regarding current problems but which in other cases are a mere reaction to rumors spread by those who feel that their interests are affected either by the decisions made in the economic sector or through the government's political policy, or a combination of both. [sentence as heard]

Therefore, it is necessary to go over what has been done and calmly review the positive results the measures adopted are yielding.

Above all we must agree that in the economic sector it became necessary to face the effects of a situation in the foreign sector, which only led to marked short-term financial difficulties, and proceed to reactivate and encourage the production sectors which, in the great majority, if they had not experienced a production decrease due to their heavy debts, at least adopted a cautious attitude and retrenched.

In view of this problem the government decided to defend the nation's capacity to meet its forei n commitments with the certainty that through an overall encouragement of exports, and the consequent discouragement of imports, it will gradually balance the situation, and for this purpose it is necessary, among other things, to endure the temporary devaluation of the peso and the increase in prices of exportable [as heard] goods.

It would be appropriate to refer extensively to the regional economies which are experiencing difficulties, but I would rather refer to them directly when I present the government's policy to face the problems of the economic sector on the whole.

To finish this picture I have tried to present to you with precision, I must point out that the economic situation I have brought before you has disturbed the peoples' income levels, but the government has corrected, moderated and minimized this disturbance with the salary adjustments which are public knowledge.

Moreover, the measures aimed at reactivating the production sector are also aimed at maintaining an adquate level of jobs, which is a priority concern of the national government.

Therefore, I am aware of the country's economic difficulties and the impact they have on its inhabitants.

With very special attention we are following what is happening in the labor sector. We will not tolerate any type of upheavals, but we are willing to fully analyze the legitimacy of the demands, taking every care in checking where they originate because we are not, under any circumstances, going to permit the application of pressure through the use of the salaried sector, because we know it will not be very long before it causes serious harm to those who work and to the harmony that must rule the relations between the labor sector, business and the state.

The attitude that I am asking for implies accepting reality and the fact that those difficulties will not disappear magically.

Furthermore it is important to remember that the essence of man, with his spiritual components, places him above economic problems and material needs, and that therefore, this essence will continue to deserve the particular concern of the armed forces' government.

So we attach full validity to the fundamental values of the human being and the Argentine citizen. Consequently we have worked to create a safe physical environment worth living in by building schools for the education of our youth and hospitals for the care of the population's health, giving full force to an independent and effective judicial system, granting freedom of worship, and promoting an authentic national culture. This we will continue to do.

Perhaps we do not have all we need for our full development to the extent and perfection we deserve. But we will not improve by taking a defeatist attitude or an easy road.

What I am asking you to do is to stop looking at our Argentina as though it were a large corporation.

No, Argentina is not a large corporation. It is a great nation. Up to this point, I have depicted in broad strokes the picture of some main aspects of the situation.

In sum and as a corollary of what I have said, we can tell you that the government knows and precisely identifies the real problems and their significance or seriousness.

It also knows and identifies the intention and the seriousness of the malevolent rumors, accusations and judgments which seek to perturb the government and stymie its capacity for action.

This clear understanding of the situation should give us the necessary assurance to proceed with our task.

To proceed toward the objectives of the process, making progress in all areas and correcting errors where they exist, the action of the national provincial governments must follow some concrete guidelines.

The participation of those who share our essential ideas is, and will continue to be, the norm. I will personally oversee all of those who have government functions in order that they are open to suggestions, ideas, work and the participation of those who wish to contribute to this process. Therefore, the exchange of ideas and permanent consultation will be the rule. But there will be impositions whenever the state, out of unilateral conviction, deems them to be indispensable for the common good. However, such impositions will be only isolated and justified exceptions.

Meanwhile, the pertinent levels of the national government will continue with the task of setting the legal prerequisites for the reorganization and normalization of political activities, of preparing the appropriate instruments in accordance with directives issued by the military junta. The result of this task should be submitted to the government in the very near future.

I have my mind and my office doors open to suggestions, thoughts and any exchange of ideas which can take place during the period of preparation; because I believe that fruitful talks should precede the restoration of an activity which, permitting the discussion of the great national issues, will contribute with opinions and attitudes to build democracy and to make it function fully.

The president holds power but this does not mean that he should not be receptive to unselfish and wholesome opinions. Therefore, to clarify my own ideas, I will whenever necessary call upon representative persons and social sectors.

Without forgetting the institutional provisions now in force, my government will seek consensus. That is, it will leave open all communications channels to proposals, criticisms and suggestions from political parties and middle level social groups, considering that they should be allowed to make their presence and influence felt since it is obvious that the community does not disregard or ignore them.

It will be almost unnecessary to note that one of the significant truths of our national order holds the political parties as indispensable instruments and as the only social organizations with the natural capacity to envision the country's problems, with multi-sector and suprasector representation.

In the economic area, the government will continue to adopt measures for the effective implementation of the provisions set forth in the basic documents of the process.

The government will proceed with its efforts to reinvigorate the productive apparatus to give impetus to traditional and nontraditional exports, to promote investments and to develop a realistic agricultural policy.

It will also continue striving to control and reduce budgetary deficits, to make public services more efficient, to make the tax system more rational, to establish real priorities for public projects in accordance with available resources, to reverse the statist policy, to hold down inflation without decreasing economic activity, and to set up an appropriate marketing system.

All of this will be done, I insist, in accordance with the original documents institutionally approved by the armed forces in March 1976.

The economic program we set in motion on 30 March is intended to attain those objectives. Regardless of any circumstancial situation, I want to stress the fact that we will stay on the road on which we started out.

As for the short term, we will not restrain our imagination, efforts and energy in order to bring the country into a position in which the existing difficulties find effective responses.

Therefore, we will reverse our external situation beginning with our capacity to export. The set of measures adopted since 30 March are to a good extent conducive to that end.

I am fully confident that we are treading along the path dictated by reality and that the results we will obtain will fully justify the sacrifice we must make now.

No sly speculative tricks, mirages or gimmicks will be more profitable than the production of real assets and the savings that will feed a genuine capital market placed at the service of production.

And this is so because it is within the government's plan--a coherent plan that is fully evolved and which does not have any surprising or unforeseen consequences--to slowly achieve an economy that is free of the imbalances and disharmony that today are the object of a controlled adaptation.

Those who prefer to listen to those whose job it is to stimulate incredulity and the lack of confidence will lose.

They will lose assets and prestige, and above all they will lose the invaluable opportunity of managing their businesses as they should.

The economic manipulators must take this into account, and by helping themselves they will help the nation as a whole.

In view of the social consequences that have derived from the current economic situation that I have briefly outlined, I wish to make it clear that I do not believe the competitiveness of our production rests on a reduction of salaries.

In sum, the recovery of the Argentine economy will only become strengthened with the just equilibrium of the factors that make it a whole, and this is something my government will guarantee.

Within this social and economic context, I must state that the government will fluidly continue its dialogue with business and labor leaders, and at the same time it is willing to advance in the formulation of mechanisms that, with the intervention of the interested parties, will permit a solution to the problems of their respective sectors.

Without a doubt, the normalization of the business organizations contributes toward this, and it must be noted as a concrete and important event in the task that is being carried out.

Also, and while the process of labor normalization continues in accordance with what is written in the workers associations law--which has already permitted the first elections in labor unions--alternatives leading to a greater participation of the workers in the intervened unions or those that are headed by interventors will gradually be implemented.

In sum, in order to clarify what is and what will be my government's attitude to the problems we are analyzing, I will say that the state, with confidence in my management, with the same strength with which it will try to implement the total application of the principle of the state's supportive role, will repress any type of confrontation between sectors or interests that are capable of preventing or affecting the general interests of the nation.

Argentina already has a social and economic organization. It can be perfected in many ways, but never through an uncontrolled struggle for economic power and related factors.

Therefore, it is our obligation to face with responsibility--it is true--the dire fact that we need a dynamic balance, but at the same time it must be permanent and respectful.

Let this be well understood. And let it also be understood that this assertion is due to the undeniable conviction that there will be no certain and effective progress in this nation if it is not sought by a society that has the awareness that we are advancing together, or no one will progress in this country.

All sectors should also be aware that on formulating this dire demand, the state is doing nothing but carrying out the mission of safeguarding order in its most authentic and deepest concept; because it is of no use if calm should reign in the streets while beneath the nation's skin there is an increase in the temperature of ambition or in the bitter struggle for supremacy or for unjust and excessive benefits.

On reaffirming this concept, I only wish to recall that the armed forces have already clearly stated their intention of founding, with the sectors of the population that are willing to consider the possibility, a great and extensive convergence based on the values and precepts that in the judgment of the participants are deemed necessary to ensure an orderly transition toward democracy until a total and effective enforcement of a legal state is achieved.

It is to no other end that most of the provincial governors have named civilians as ministers, and it is also not by chance that most of the country's municipalities have mayors with independent or political backgrounds.

Nor is it to any other end that the national government will continue with the dialogue next month. The dialogue will be expanded, which will permit us to advance with the necessary instruments for the reorganization of the political sector, which in turn will become the fundamental action for implementing the agreements of the various sectors that make up the political and social structure of the national community and which will lead to concrete and priority matters to be placed at their disposal.

Governors: It has been said from the very beginning of the national reorganization process that the final objective is the establishment of a broad and modern democracy.

Modern, because an elemental notion must be developed in the light of the principles of the republic and the freedoms on which this democracy must rest: and this notion is that our society and all its members have the right to receive and to seek all that man has achieved to make possible the development of his own capacity.

The acceptance of a modern democracy is, then, a tremendous challenge and requires, therefore, that we make a proportional effort beginning with what we have at hand: our political and social culture--which is important--and our resources: food, energy and access to the most advanced technology, which are also important.

The state has a role to play in this task, but its fulfillment is not a sufficient condition for the success of the undertaking; quite the contrary.

The acceptance of a modern democracy demands an overall consensus proposing the achievement of this goal. Thus, it depends on the will of all, on the will of all the members of our society; and for this very reason it is the responsibility of all.

In sum, this task must be undertaken by Argentina as a whole, by all Argentines, because otherwise it will be very difficult to accomplish it; and once again, we would have wasted our time.

Let us all understand very well that all confrontations, inner struggles and the fighting to use the state for the benefit of one or another group, the abuses which always cause deterioration, are things of the past and must be discarded as such forever.

The modern and the new, the answer to the challenge is agreement, coordination and harmony in a common effort and the joint progress of the group; and therefore, it involves increasing the possibilities for each and every Argentine.

If things are carried out in this manner, then we will be successful. I am not saying--pharaphrasing a U.S. president--that we will achieve it within the next 100 years or within the next 1,000 days, but I do say that, please, we must begin now, and let us begin immediately.

As it was said on several occasions, this involves a change, in accordance with the new stage which has been begun, with its own characteristics, different difficulties which at times require a new approach to political issues and to the government, but always within the framework of the guidelines established by the armed forces in March 1976 and in December 1979.

Our action must be imbued with realism, equality and strength--realism in order to be acquainted with the people to be ruled by each government and to have a profound understanding of their problems; equality in order to appraise the just demands and the legitimacy of interests, whether they are political, economic or social; and strength to impose what the state finally advises.

We must work very hard in our political activity and at the same time we must also be understanding, making it clear that it has a categorically higher importance than government administration and work, but the latter must not suffer deterioration, defects or postponements. Needless to say, there will be no gifts, favors or gratuitous concessions of any type in our political activity.

Our activity consists in giving examples of austerity and conviction, in giving a living and permanent testimony that our sole interests as governors are accomplishing the established goals, combining them with authentic and reasonable desires without any benefit for anyone other than the honor of personally contributing, whether in their official job or outside of it, to a national solution which history is awaiting and the Argentine people justly deserve.

Our activity consists of guaranteeing and improving the social, political and economic stability which has been achieved; developing the individual and collective potentials; making a voluntary commitment to strive and work--and I make a call to all inhabitants of the republic to assume this commitment.

You may rest assured and be fully convinced of your highest responsibility in each step and each moment, because the national government will never cease demanding the utmost observance of that responsibility.

Let us ask the Lord, our God, to light our path and give us strength to carry out and achieve this task.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON IRAQI URANIUM AFFAIR

Chaves Would Approve Sale

PY231925 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 Jun 81 p 5

[Excerpts] Denying reports published by O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO that Brazil had clandestinely sold 70 tons of natural uranium to Iraq, Vice President Aureliano Chaves asked the following questions in Manaus: "And what if Brazil had sold uranium to Iraq? What would be wrong with it?"

The vice president also made a point of denying that Brazil is developing a clandestine nuclear program, arguing that "what we have is a nuclear program known to all Brazilians and which seeks the development of a technology for the control of the atom for peaceful means."

After stating that Iraq is not interested in purchasing natural uranium, "if it intends to build nuclear weapons," Chaves stated that Brazil needs the uranium and "we do not have it in amounts necessary for exports.' He admitted, however, that if Brazil had sold uranium to Iraq, it would have sold uranium enriched only to 3-percent purity, which means that it cannot be used for manufacturing atomic weapons as has been reported. According to the vice president, a nuclear reactor to produce a nuclear bomb needs uranium enriched to at least 94 percent. "This is not the case of the uranium which would have been sold to Iraq."

Chaves made a point of stressing the fact that he did not have sufficient information to either confirm or deny whether Brazil had really exported uranium to Iraq. "And even if we would have exported some, what significance would it have? What would be wrong?" the minister asked.

Flavio Safa, deputy secretary of the Planalto Palace Press and Information Secretariat, was the only accredited source of the Presidency to respond yesterday to the questions raised by O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO regarding the Brazilian nuclear program, and even so, he declined to comment on this issue.

He argued that the newspaper "mixes several levels" of information in its questions and "joins separated things," not giving the appropriate condition for a coherent answer by a single organization. He did not indicate, however, where each question could be answered. "No comment," he stated.

SFIDT Investigates Charges

PY231852 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 Jun 81 p 6

[Excerpts] Controlling the loading of military equipment for exports is the responsibility of the control service of imports, storage and shipment of material under army supervision [SFIDT--expansion unknown]. Yesterday, however, military sources revealed that the army is trying to discover the names of the authorities who witnessed the loading of missiles on an Iraqi plane at Sao Jose dos Campos last January. The doubt exists, according to some military sources, as to whether the personnel who oversaw that loading were SFIDT or air force people.

Apart from verifying that detail, military sources continue to consider as "speculation" the report on the supply of Brazilian uranium to Iraq and on the development of a secret program for the manufacture of atomic bombs in Brazil.

Last January Iraqi Finance Minister Thamir Razuqi visited Brazil. Afterward, it was reported that Heitor Ferreira de Aquino, private secretary to the president, had been in Iraq with an INTERBRAS [Petrobras International Trade Inc] delegation.

Rumors circulated in military circles that Aquino went to Iraq to invite Gen Samuel Alves Correa, Brazilian ambassador to Iraq, to replace Army Minister Gen Walter Pires in the event the latter was not able to resume his post after the saphenous bypass heart operation he has undergone.

Iraq and Iran were already at war at that time and Brazil then stopped signing new contracts to sell war materiel to Iraq, limiting itself to meeting contracts signed before that war broke out, according to information obtained from military sources and executives of the war materiel manufacturing sector.

MOSSAD Reported Shipment

PY232040 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 20 Jun 81 p 8

[Excerpt] On Sunday 14 June, 7 days after Israel destroyed the Iraqi nuclear reactor, JORNAL DO BRASIL correspondent in Tel Aviv, Mario Chimanovitch, was approached by an informer of the Israeli secret service (MOSSAD) who conveyed to him the information that Brazil had sent a shipment of uranium dioxide to Iraq in February, hidden amid weapons and replacement parts aboard an Iraqi commercial plane. The JORNAL correspondent was told that, with that uranium, Iraq would be able to obtain plutonium in a few months, in sufficient quantity to manufacture an atomic bomb.

Two days before Chimanovitch was contacted, the British newspaper THE GUARDIAN published the same information in an item signed by its correspondent in Sao Paulo, Bernardo Kucinsky.

France Terms Charge Propaganda

PY232054 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 20 Jun 81 p 9

[By Arlette Chabrol]

[Excerpt] Paris--A spokesman for the French Atomic Energy Commission [CEA] has termed charges that Brazil is supplying Iraq with uranium totally false. They are nothing but a fabrication that cannot be taken seriously.

He added that had Iraq received natural uranium, it could do nothing with the material because that country does not have facilities to enrich that uranium. Baghdad would not have the technical capability for another 15 years, and by then the geopolitical situation would have changed.

The suspicion, that by supplying equipment and uranium respectively, France and Brazil would have facilitated Iraq's use of the Osirak reactor for military purposes, is considered preposterous.

Several diplomats at the French Foreign Ministry stated that the information published in Brazil is part of an Israeli campaign to manipulate public opinion. Israeli embassies might have disseminated that information from Lisbon, London and Sao Paulo in order to create rumors proving that Iraq was about to manufacture an atomic bomb. Above all, the Israelis were trying to justify their attack against the Iraqi reactor.

The sources say that the Israelis fabricate anything and that Israeli diplomacy is acting throughout the world to discredit countries which have signed nuclear agreements with Iraq. The data made public were muddled, confusing everything, although initially the Israelis were clever in using correct information, namely, that Brazil has uranium stocks, that there is a laboratory to process the mineral, and that nuclear agreements were signed with Iraq.

Asked if Brazil may have actually shipped uranium dioxide to Iraq, the sources replied that no law forbids Baghdad from buying uranium provided that the uranium is under the control of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA].

Secret Nuclear Program Denials

PY231913 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 20 Jun 81 p 9

[By Willian Waak]

[Excerpts] Bonn--The FRG Government denied yesterday having shipped to Brazil parts and components for the construction of a secret reprocessing unit. While experts of the Julich Nuclear Research Institute and of the Research and Technology Ministry in Bonn explained the nature of FRG cooperation with the Brazilian National Nuclear Energy Commission [CNEN] in the area of reprocessing, a high-ranking IAEA functionary in Vienna said that "we do not know of any ongoing nuclear activity in Brazil subject to safeguards which is not under surveillance by the agency."

The rumors that the Sao Paulo Nuclear Energy and Research Institute [IPEN] might have a secret installation for reprocessing which was donated by the FRG Government caused concern in responsible circles in Bonn. The coordinator of international cooperation at the Julich atomic center affirmed that in the last 3 years no type of material, instrument or equipment was sent to the CNEN or IPEN. The Julich atomic center controls all FRG-Brazilian nuclear cooperation.

"Since international coordination of the FRG-Brazilian nuclear agreement was taken over by the Julich atomic center in 1978, we can guarantee that nothing has been shipped to Brazil. However, it is likely that during the 1970's some material may have been supplied. Julich works with IPEN through the CNEN in research on thorium-fueled reactors, an element which Brazil has in great quantities. This work includes research on thorium reprocessing and there was some assistance to IPEN to that effect. It is quite possible that some type of instrument may have been sent, but certainly none that can permit reprocessing, strictly speaking," a high-ranking functionary of the Research and Technology Ministry explained.

The Germans noted that cooperation between Julich and IPEN began in 1971, even before the FRG-Brazilian nuclear agreement was signed in 1975.

The same ministry functionary said that IPEN already has a hot cell for reprocessing which was possibly bought from France, with which IPEN maintained and still maintains cooperation. Such arrangements were made at a time when nobody gave much thought to these matters. IPEN does everything openly, and we have been there several times to verify its equipment."

In Vienna, an important functionary of the safeguards department of the IAEA explained yesterday that Brazil is not a signatory of the NPT [Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty] but it is still subject to all safeguards on all its nuclear activities.

As for the production of yellow cake, which Brazilian and U.S. newspapers charged is the first step for the manufacture of nonpeaceful nuclear devices, the IAEA said yesterday that because of the innocuous nature of that substance, NPT safeguards do not contemplate controls or surveillance measures of such material.

The allegation, that through its agreement with Brazil, Iraq could get possession of sensitive technology which Brazil, in turn, receives under the agreement with the FRG, was considered unbelievable in Bonn. A high-ranking diplomat of the German Foreign Ministry, who asked not to be identified, said that, in the first place, Iraq cannot undertake nuclear activities since it is a signatory of the NPT.

The diplomat continued: "But our agreement with Brazil precludes this country from transfering material or sensitive technology to third countries without authorization from the FRG Government.

"The information that Iraq may get possession of sensitive technology through its cooperation agreement with Brazil is incorrect. This would be a serious violation of treaties and international law on the part of the Brazilian Government, and I do not believe that Brazil would do such a thing," the diplomat added.

The FRG and the IAEA experts believe that there is a lot of confusion about technical aspects not yet fully clarified regarding the FRG-Brazilian and the Brazilian-Iraqi agreements and about the uranium dioxide allegedly supplied to Iraq by Brazil. The Julich Institute considers the conversion of yellow cake into uranium dioxide a relatively simple process and it has known for some time that IPEN is capable of producing uranium dioxide in quantities larger than those considered normal in a research laboratory.

The German experts say: "There are two barriers in the way of whoever wants to use uranium dioxide to obtain material for an atomic bomb. First, placing that uranium dioxide in the reactor without being noticed; and second, reprocessing it. Certainly at any of these points, the IAEA surveillance system would detect the attempt being made."

New Pressure To Sign NPT

PY231618 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 Jun 81 p 5

[By John Alius]

[Excerpts] New York--One of the predictable consequences of the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear plant and the disappearance of Brazilian natural uranium en route to Baghdad will be one more attempt to persuade Brazil to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT].

The new U.S. President, Ronald Reagan, might not try to begin an iron-hand policy with Brazil. Nevertheless, by using his considerable persuasive skill, he will seek to convince Brazil and Argentina to sign the nonproliferation treaty in his next meetings with the presidents of these two countries. In this regard he will have voluntary allies throughout the world, especially in the West. Among these allies he will hear two powerful voices on the American Continent, that is, the voices of Canadian Prime Minister Elliott Trudeau and of Mexican President Lopez Portillo. These three countries are particularly touchy about the issue of nuclear energy: The United States due to having triggered the atomic era in the world, Canada due to having supplied uranium to the United States for the first time and also for leading the nations in the use of nuclear energy in medicine, and Mexico since it was the site of the Tlatelolco treaty for the denuclearization of the continent.

Ambassador to Israel Recalled

PY240143 Paris AFP in Spanish 2132 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Brasilia, 23 Jun (AFP)--The Brazilian Foreign Ministry announced today that the Brazilian ambassador to Israel, Vasco Mariz, has been called back to Brasilia for consultations regarding the alleged export of Brazilian uranium to Iraq.

Israeli ambassador to Brasilia, Sha'ul Ramati, handed a letter signed by the Israeli foreign minister, Yitzhaq Shamir, to the chief of the Africa, Asia and Oceania desk of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry.

According to the ministry, the letter denies that Israeli officials or government organizations participated in the dissemination of false information in the uranium affair.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON TERRORIST ATTACKS

PY232151 Paris AFP in Spanish 2143 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Santiago, 22 Jun (AFP)--A leftist died and six other persons were wounded during three simultaneous attacks carried out here today by a subversive commando, it has been officially reported.

The attacks took place in the fashionable Las Condes district, where the commando fired shots and hurled grenades at two police barracks and stole 3.5 million pesos ($90,000) from a branch of the state bank.

In an official note released by the National Social Communications Agency (DINACOS), the government reports that one terrorist, who was carrying an identification card in the name of Luis Alberto Alvarez Miranda, was killed in the shootout.

The note adds that two carabineros (militarized policemen), one policeman and three civilians were wounded.

The note adds that the subversives, using several vehicles, attacked the 17th Carabineros Precinct and the investigative service's barracks (civil police) with machineguns, grenades and a rocket launcher.

The note reports that security service personnel are undertaking a wide manhunt throughout the city for the perpetrators of the three attacks. The government appeals to the people's understanding and cooperation with the task the police are carrying out.

In recent months, the outlawed Popular Resistance Militia (MRP) has claimed responsibility for several similar attacks, the last one being the one on the studios of a radio station on 28 April, when it broadcast a proclamation against the government of Gen Augusto Pinochet.

EL TENIENTE FOUNDRY WORKERS RETURN TO WORK

PY190135 Paris AFP in Spanish 2339 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Rancagua, Chile, 18 Jun (AFP)--The operations of the Chilean El Teniente copper mine returned to normal today when a 2-month strike staged by the workers of its foundry ended.

Chilean Government sources indicated that the strike has cost the state approximately $50 million in losses.

KUNA INDIANS ATTACK HOTEL, AMERICAN OWNER

PA221817 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 Jun 81 P 1A

[By Jose Montano]

[Text] One national guardsman was killed and two others were wounded early yesterday morning when over 10 masked Indians attached a tourist hotel in Pidertupo, San Blas.

The National Guard general headquarters said last night that a sergeant on duty that night, Damaso Gonzalez, was killed and Corporals Everardo and Harmadio Smith were wounded under circumstances that the authorities still find very confusing.

Reports from the area say the attack was staged against the Villa Pidertupo Hotel; its owner, Thomas Moody; his wife, Joanne; and his daughter.

It was officially reported that a National Guard squad, with Major Marquinez in charge, was airlifted to the scene after receiving a request for "emergency evacuation."

Moody was first taken by a U.S.-registered civilian helicopter to Gorgas Hospital in the Panama Canal area and later to Paitilla Hospital.

It was also reported that faster action was impossible due to difficulties in communication and the fact the area is remote.

According to eyewitnesses, the attackers fired a 20-gauge shotgun at Moody, wounding him in the leg, and he was thrown inside his cabin. They poured gasoline over him and threw a firebomb at him, but it did not explode, although it burned him.

In a third attempt to murder him, they hanged him from a palm tree, but this also failed. They then took his wife and sister [as published] to another part of the island and tied them down.

Before fleeing, the attackers threw firebombs at the installations, stole one boat and destroyed others.

Moody's wife, Joan [as published], is a radio ham but she was unable to contact Panama City. She did manage to send an urgent message over an international amateur radio frequency.

The attack took place a few days after doctors and the staff of the Ailigandi hospital-clinic received threats.

In Panama City the National Guard has discarded all possibilities that this may be a guerrilla operation and announced that for some time now there have been serious confrontations between the Indians and foreigners.

Unconfirmed reports said last night that the incidents are probably the result of the birth of a leftist political faction which has been operating within the 15 [as published] San Blas islands and whose operations are being financed by illegal drug trafficking.

The same report, given to LA PRENSA, says the agitation stems from various groups situated in the three main population centers of San Blas, namely Ailigandi, Ustupo, and Nargana; and that Kuna Indians are being trained in Cuba on a regular basis.

COSTA RICA

OIJ CAPTURES KEY MEMBERS OF TERRORIST GROUP

PA231257 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Agents of the Judicial Investigation Organization, OIJ, captured two important members of the terrorist organization in Alajuela. Members of the OIJ reported the arrest, saying the two prisoners are key figures of the organization.

The arrest of these two fanatics, as the agents called them, shows the extent to which the OIJ is cooperating with the security agency and the police in infiltrating the organization.

The names of the terrorists will be revealed in the next few days, as their capture may lead to the arrests of other members of the organization.

The cooperation of the people, regardless of social level, shows their rejection of these elements, and was most effective in the capture of the important leaders of the terrorist organization, inflicting a mortal blow on the group, which will make it very difficult for them to reorganize their forces, according to an OIJ agent today.

The authorities said the Costa Rican terrorist organization is part of the Central American Vanguard Forces, which plans actions at a high level, particularly in Central America, and it has infiltrated the educational sector from grade schools to the universities. So far 12 persons have been arrested, 9 of them already arraigned. The organization is Marxist-Leninist, according to an OIJ official.

EL SALVADOR

ECONOMY MINISTER SALAZAR MAKES PREDICTIONS

No Dismissal or Resignation

PA230228 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 22 Jun 81 pp 8, 19

[Excerpts] Guillermo Diaz Salazar, minister of economy and acting minister of foreign trade, has not resigned, and the Revolutionary Government junta is not thinking of dismissing him, Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, defense minister, said yesterday.

As is known, Diaz Salazar made a statement last week to the effect that El Salvador is undergoing an "inevitable economic crisis." He admitted that there is no "visible solution."

Additionally, it was announced that the economy minister left for Miami on a Taca airlines flight at 0930 on Saturday. Although the purpose of his trip is not known, he is reportedly on an official mission. However, the sources emphasized that he has not resigned.

Salazar Hides Situation

PA220046 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] In a news conference held yesterday, Guillermo Diaz Salazar, foreign trade minister and acting economy minister, said: I cannot say that the prices and charges for many items will not go up. This is only possible in totalitarian governments and not in free enterprise systems like ours.

With this tongue twister, Diaz Salazar is trying to hide a situation that is already foreseeable: The prices of staples will continue to rise in the face of the dictatorship's inability to solve the country's economic problems. The increase of other goods and services will be added to the increase in the prices of [word indistinct], meat, housing and others because, according to Diaz Salazar, we are not in a totalitarian state.

Gutierrez Disavows Statements

PA210107 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 20 Jun 81 pp 4, 21

[Excerpts] Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, vice president of the revolutionary junta, yesterday disavowed statements made by Guillermo Diaz Salazar, foreign trade minister and acting economy minister, regarding decree No 544, "the temporary law for economic stabilization."

All the predictions made by Diaz Salazar were described as erroneous and dangerous for the economic stability of industry, commerce, coffee and sugar production, cattle raising and other sectors.

The temporary law for economic stabilization contained in decree No 544 refers to various aspects concerning the country's economy such as salaries, prices, foreign exchange and the coffee, agriculture, cattle, sugar and other industries.

Diaz Salazar made recent statements regarding the coffee crisis, the transportation industry and many other aspects of the country's life.

His statements were denied by Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez acting in his capacity as member of the revolutionary government junta when he was interviewed by a LA PRENSA GRAFICA correspondent at the installations of the armed forces general staff where he was participating in an international ceremony.

On three occasions when he referred to Diaz Salazar's statements, Colonel Gutierrez stressed the intended harm to private enterprise and the representatives of the industry, commerce, cattle raising, coffee, sugar, agriculture and other sectors when trying to apply laws that do not stabilize the situation but push it into chaos.

"Because of all this," Gutierrez said, "in the name of the government junta and as commander in chief of the armed forces, I categorically deny the statements made by Diaz Salazar, foreign trade minister and acting economy minister."

Garcia Backs Gutierrez

PA240236 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 23 Jun 81 p 5

[Text] Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, defense minister, reiterated his support of the recent statement by Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, vice president of the government junta and armed forces commander in chief.

Colonel Garcia told newsmen yesterday in his office that he approved and supported every word said by Colonel Gutierrez last Friday in which he rebuts Economy Minister Guillermo Diaz Salazar, who is currently acting foreign trade minister.

Colonel Garcia said it is illogical to be talking of a general wage increase at this time, when everyone knows that our economy cannot meet such a demand under the present circumstances.

Colonel Garcia added that Colonel Gutierrez is right when he says that Minister Diaz Salazar's irresponsible statements are a threat to the economic stability of the cattle industry, industries in general and to commerce.

Colonel Garcia insisted that the people should be told the truth and nothing but the truth. Let us not offer the people something that we cannot deliver. He also referred to decree No 544, which is a temporary measure for economic stabilization, and which expires at the end of the month. Meanwhile, Colonel Garcia asked the people to trust the armed forces, which will defend the people's rights whenever necessary to comply with the sacred duty of defending the fatherland.

RADIO VENCEREMOS TO GO OFF AIR TEMPORARILY

PA240207 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Radio Venceremos announces that due to technical repairs to our transmitting equipment, transmissions will be suspended temporarily while we carry out the technical adjustments after more than 300 transmissions by our radio station. This interruption starts tomorrow. We request our listeners to maintain a watch because Radio Venceremos will be back on the air immediately after we complete the technical adjustments.

GUATEMALA

LUCAS GARCIA ON PURCHASE OF AIRCRAFT SPARE PARTS

PA231610 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] The president emphatically stated at a news conference that it cannot be said the United States is involved in an arms race in our country insofar as Guatemala can purchase and pay reasonable amounts for arms from any producer, anywhere.

The president was emphatic that we are in urgent need of spare parts for the helicopters and planes purchased from the United States some time ago, units that transport people, food, machinery and supplies for the areas of our country's cooperative development.

In connection with spare parts for aircraft, the president stressed the urgent need for the United States to supply us, but strictly as purchases. In other words, the Guatemalan president said, we are not asking for any gift because we hold our dignity very high.

The chief of state explained that these spare parts are needed for the aircraft bought a few years ago from the United States, for which the Guatemalan Government will pay at a proper rate.

Efforts are being made to get the United States agreement not to block our country's purchasing spare parts for its planes and helicopters, which can be obtained in that nation's open markets, the president of Guatemala said.

Regarding the purchase of weapons for the army, the president pointed out that if necessary these could be bought in other markets, and not necessarily in the United States.

The president said that there could be no possible talk of an arms race in connection with our country because this simply does not exist.

MEXICAN PRESIDENT TO VISIT BEFORE OCTOBER

PA182217 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Jorge Palmieri Garcia, Guatemalan ambassador to Mexico, confirmed yesterday that Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo will officially visit Guatemala before the month of October this year.

The ambassador met yesterday with Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdes and told newsmen that this was a routine visit to the Foreign Relations Ministry. He added that he frequently comes to Guatemala to visit his family.

He also announced that Lopez Portillo will visit Guatemala prior to the presidential summit to be held at Cancun Island, where over 10 chiefs of state will meet.

3 INJURED IN ANTICOMMUNIST RALLY IN MAZATENANGO

PA231606 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] A demonstration to condemn communism ended violently in Mazatenango with three people seriously injured. Some 30,000 people had gathered at 12th Street and La Libertad Avenue in zone 1 at 1015 for a demonstration to support the government. Unidentified individuals placed a package with a lighted wick that resembled a bomb, and this caused a stampede among the 30,000 demonstrators. In their flight the demonstrators trampled Pedro Marroquin Salas, Maria Cristina Ruiz, [name indistinct] Lopez and Eduardo [name indistinct], who have been hospitalized.

HONDURAS

TROOPS REPORTEDLY EXCHANGE FIRE WITH NICARAGUANS

PA240202 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2344 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 23 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Honduran and Nicaraguan troops exchanged automatic rifle fire this morning near their common border posts of Cifuentes and Las Manos.

The incident was first reported by La Voz de Honduras, call sign HRN, from El Paraiso, capital of the eastern department of the same name which borders on Nicaragua.

The Honduran radio station report indicated that "a Sandinist army patrol attacked a 10-man Honduran detachment at 0500 (1100 GMT) and the two patrols exchanged fire for 5 hours.

Subsequently, armed Sandinist army members attacked an estate in the town of Las Manos.

Asked about the HRN report, the armed forces public relations office insisted that all information would be forthcoming in an official bulletin when there is something to report.

Border Situation Normal Today

PA240400 Paris AFP in Spanish 0234 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Managua, 23 Jun (AFP)--Seven persons, including a 5-month-old baby, were killed today by a counterrevolutionary band that attacked the Nicaraguan town of Panama, near the Honduran border, 320 km northeast of Managua, the Sandinist army reported here.

The military report says that in addition to the seven civilians, two members of the band were killed when the people repelled the attack.

The army explained that the counterrevolutionaries used Galil, FAL and M-16 rifles, as well as shotguns, and that the dead will be taken to Managua today.

Meanwhile, in Honduras, the soldiers posted at the area bordering Nicaragua charged today that a patrol made up of 35 members of the Sandinist army opened fire on Monday afternoon against the Cifuentes customs post, on the border between the two countries.

The attack lasted about 30 minutes and was repelled by the Honduran Army. For the time being, there are no reports of any casualties.

The situation at the border returned today to normal, military sources reported.

NICARAGUA

FORUM CONTINUES: 20 JUNE AFTERNOON SESSION

PA221740 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1907 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Continuation of discussion at the forum on national problems; afternoon session--live]

[Excerpts] [Sevilla] The revolutionary forces bring us here to express their opinion on the important matter of pluralism in the revolution for the consideration of parties and organizations representing businessmen, and those labor organizations which have joined with businessmen for the discussion of the revolutionary problems.

In the first place, we understand there are two kinds of pluralism: one in which the exploiting classes, that is, landowners, big industrialists, businessmen, bankers and others dominate and the people participate in a bourgeois democratic, formal and restricted framework, without the possibility of exercising their political, economic and social rights in a positive and total manner. The other is the one represented by our delegation, in which the people dominate because they conquered political power by means of an armed struggle which destroyed the dominating mechanisms of the exploiting classes and opening the possibilities for a true democratic participation in political, economic and social affairs.

In the second place let us see what we understand by pluralism in the Sandinist people's revolution. In the first place, what is the base of this pluralism? The base is the democratic, popular and anti-imperialist nature of the revolutionary process. This is why we must understand that political power is practiced by the people by means of their revolutionary organizations and institutions. The people's participation at all levels is the base of the origin of the present and the future of the revolution in a progressive and irreversible manner. The principles of national democracy and freedom become inseparable parts of political conduct in opposition to submission, surrender and cowardice before the imperialist hopes of dominating our country again.

All political, social, economic and judicial activities should be at the service of the people. Pluralism in the revolution is the freedom of political sectors to organize and act politically to promote, consolidate and defend the revolutionary political project, in order to attain structural changes in economic, social and political aspects needed to create a regime of true social justice in Nicaragua.

Why then talk of pluralism under the specific conditions of the revolutionary process? This is in order to help to fulfill the tasks of national reconstruction, to assume responsibilities in view of the need to increase production and to defend the revolution and its institutions for the good of all the people and to help consolidate the people's power before any attempt by the exploiting classes and foreign aggressive circles. Also to help promote the revolution, expanding the measures which benefit the people and affecting the great privileges of bankers, industrialists, businessmen and landowners who still own an important part of the country's wealth.

[Fletes] When we began this forum we mentioned a series of problems which are important to us within the concept of pluralism. We noted that regarding the pluralism of intermediate organizations of society, for example the unions, the cooperatives and the community organizations, we find that there is a marked trend toward pressure on such organizations which do not have a policy like that of the organizations on the opposing side. In these instances the state machinery has been used to try to destroy these intermediate organizations, which we could call independent at this time, in order to deflect their independence to a policy of (?support for) certain government measures. We believe this is one of the important problems facing the Nicaraguan revolution. We should try to introduce the respective corrections in order to avoid this, which we consider a deviation from the Nicaraguan revolutionary process.

Together with obstacles to social pluralism, we find obstacles to political pluralism. We have already said that the freedom of political organization and mobilization in Nicaragua faces serious obstacles. A large number of mechanisms are used to prevent the expression of that sector of the people which disagrees with the current orientation given to the revolutionary process. We said that obstacles to pluralism go through various levels, ranging from threats to members of certain organizations, to arrests or death threats to persons and organizations. We do not have to mention here the attacks on offices and members of organizations on various occasions.

We have also referred to the problem of pluralism in education. Education is also going through a crisis in its pluralist aspects. It is no surprise to anyone that persons who dissent from the revolutionary leadership suffer within schools, where there is extensive repression at various levels. We have said, and it is in our records, that there are examples which support what we have just said.

In the initial statements after the recess, I found a phrase that drew my attention. It was said that freedom is significant to consolidate the political project of the revolution. The problem with this concept--although I didn't copy the exact words, that is, the idea--is the following: What is the concept of the political project of the revolution? Since there are different concepts on this, it seems that freedom would only be guaranteed for those who back a specific concept. We cannot accept this.

It has also been said that the power of the exploiting classes has been destroyed. However, I look at the other side of the coin and I see that there is still discontent among the workers regarding the country's economic and social situation. Inflation and the stagnation of wages are no bed of roses for the workers. Every day the workers find that prices are higher in the markets.

The destination of the profits of the state and private enterprises also deserve our attention. We see that along with the development of large state enterprises, the profits are not equally distributed among the workers. It can be argued that the profits are distributed indirectly through the services of health, education and housing. However, in the face of this argument, one must point out that there are serious problems in those areas.

[Gutierrez] We are involved in the discussion of the problem of pluralism. I see that the delegates who have spoken for the other sector have insisted, like in the other topics, on speaking in the abstract and denying the specific historic content of social phenomena, including the phenomenon of pluralism. They have the habit of hindering the specific analysis of history and social development to maintain a number of positions that seek a very specific objective: to permit the participation, the recovery of political power of even the Somozists.

However, now that the workers are getting close to the realization of their revolutionary power, the dissident sector--as the rules describe them--eagerly demands the pluralistic participation of everyone. They want the elements who have traditionally and historically carried out the most cruel repression of the workers to be perceived politically.

Companero Sevilla mentioned a fact that is very true and scientific. In the current specific situation, pluralism is viewed differently by the classes. The workers accept a specific framework of pluralism in the interest of the development of their revolution, of the improvement of their revolutionary power. However, for example, they cannot accept that within the framework of that pluralism the Somozists can again organize their party. I would like to ask the other sector, only for clarification, if they think that even the Somozists should organize their party in Nicaragua. I think their reply should be yes in order to be coherent.

I would like to mention very specific examples. We have the example of El Salvador: The pluralism of the Social Christians. [as heard] According to Fletes, there is an ideal and beautiful example of pluralism there. However, it is founded on thousands and thousands of bodies of Salvadoran patriots murdered daily by the Social Christians.

That pluralism over there is to defend the reaction and the genocidal power against the workers. The pluralism in this country must be structured, and in this historic phase it can only be conceived to defend the revolution and to strengthen the revolutionary project. Let us not come here to try to make the revolutionary sector support positions it does not back.

It has been said that pluralism is a specific and concrete institution for the current period, but let us not ask the revolutionary process to open the doors to the elements that not only dissent from the revolutionary leadership but who are against the revolution, who daily drain capital from the country, who continue to oppress the workers, who commit abuses against the people and who desire, defend and even justify imperialist attacks against Nicaragua. So let us not confuse what cannot be confused. Political pluralism must be based on the objective--which must be improved and strengthened--of serving the revolution and not the counterrevolution. That is all.

[Jerez] We have once again been forced to suffer through the large amount of demagoguery from some of the representatives of organizations that defend the leadership of the current revolutionary government. I want to say once again that Companero Gutierrez wants to define pluralism and democracy within his own Marxist-Leninist ideological framework. I think in previous days we had clearly said that what we were discussing here was the definition of our revolution within the Nicaraguan concept without trying to place labels on it or any other ideology which is not included in a revolutionary project that is established in the National Reconstruction Government program and the statute of rights and guarantees of the Nicaraguans.

I once again hear about the need to advance the revolutionary project. I ask: Who interprets this revolutionary project? Who defines this revolutionary project? We had said previously that we are only aware of one revolutionary project that had been supported and constructed by all Nicaraguans and not by a specific sector. I repeat that this revolutionary project is included and defined in the government program.

Accusations are made and the issue is discussed over and over again with the objective of evading the responsibility that you have to define before the people what you really believe to be the revolutionary project. At least be honest and say what you consider the revolutionary project to be in black and white and not with evasion and by trying to mix up problems of other latitudes with our own problems. We have enough problems.

I am not going beyond the point of reference that we defend and that we think should be the framework in which this discussion should be centered. I would like to refer to and specifically read what we understand by pluralism in this revolutionary project, starting from the conceptual framework of the revolutionary project of all Nicaraguans:

First of all article 25 of the fundamental statute of rights and guarantees of Nicaraguans is very explicit about what we should understand by pluralism. It states: All citizens will have the following rights without restriction: to organize and be members of parties or political organizations; to participate in the administration of public affairs either directly or through freely elected representatives; to make written petitions either individually or collectively to any public official, official entity or public power and the right to obtain a solution, to vote and be elected; to have access in general equal conditions to political functions. Article 25 is not being fulfilled and this is what we understand by pluralism.

Article 3 of the individual, civil and political rights states clearly that all persons are equal under the law and have the right to equal protection and that there will be no discrimination for reasons of birth, race, color, sex, language, religion, opinion, origin, economic situation or any other social condition. This is a pluralistic right of all Nicaraguans and not one that you are now creating outside the original project.

With regard to article 28, you are also trying to disregard the problem. A concept of elections is embodied in the government project. It specifically states in regard to elections that, subject to the situation regarding national reconstruction, general elections will be held to appoint a national assembly upon a call being made by the junta and in accordance with the new law on elections to be promulgated in due time. This would be a way to practice pluralism in this country and you have tried to disregard it not only in statements made here but in statements that have been made by revolutionary leaders in other places and under other circumstances.

Regarding social rights, there is another type of pluralism which does not need to be put into any framework; it only needs to be understood from a political standpoint. Pluralism must exist in the economic, social and labor fields and what we understand by pluralism is also defined in article 31. It is the right to set up and promote popular, community, district and rural organizations and trade union and professional associations; the right to form trade unions and to become affiliated with them, subject only to the bylaws of the respective organizations; the right of trade unions to form national federations or confederations and the latter's right to set up international trade union organizations or to become affiliated with them and the right to set up and promote labor and production cooperatives. This right is currently being restricted in Nicaragua. This does not constitute pluralism and this is what we want to be understood as pluralism.

There must be pluralism in education as well and you interrupted Companero Adan Fletes on this issue. Article 41 of the statute on rights and guarantees clearly provides that academic freedom and freedom of research are guaranteed as essential principles of education [words indistinct]. This is not being fulfilled either because, according to a new concept contained in the new revolutionary project, which is known only by a small segment of the population, specific ideological and partisan guidelines are being established for education in Nicaragua.

In short, companeros, I think it is quite right for everybody to try to define his concept of pluralism based on his own ideological concepts. However, I think one thing must be understood: We must give our people a clear and unequivocal definition of what pluralism really is. The fundamental statute establishes the freedom to organize political parties always provided they do not seek to return to Somozism. And if you think any of these organizations wants to return to Somozism I want you to submit evidence showing how and in what way our political ideals or positions reflect a desire to return to Somozism.

We have not accused your organizations of trying to return to Somozism. What we have done is establish a framework to show that some of our present-day situations are very similar to situations that prevailed during a dictatorship we had to endure, unfortunately, for 45 years. This does not involve a comparison between Somozism or non-Somozism. It is a realistic and objective framework--as you say--to evaluate situations we are experiencing. This is what we want to avoid for Nicaraguans and this is what we want to define in a clear-cut and unequivocal way when we develop a concept of pluralism under this revolutionary process, which belongs to all Nicaraguans.

[Nunez] Let us take up the last part, as Alvaro said. It is pitiful and unfortunate that an attempt is being made to look at the transformations that have been made and the laws that have been issued in a mechanical way and out of context while trying to review the country's problems. It is also regrettable that when reaffirming a number of articles which obviously all of us support and should try to perfect, Companero Alvaro Jerez did not mention articles 21, 22, 23 and 24 of the statute of rights and guarantees which delineate the framework of activities of all of the political, labor and social organizations which (?impose) restrictions on the characteristics of our process. I thoroughly agree with him that there is [words indistinct] the projects, that precisely in order to give impetus to this project, pluralism must ensure the continuity of the revolutionary process, the continuity of its transformations. These transformations, which are few [algunas], will probably have to be expanded in the future, because of the nation's needs, if we wish to eliminate--as has been fittingly stated--the features of the past systems of exploitation. What is happening here is that Companero Adan Fletes, also talking in a mechanical way, has begun talking here about health, education and economic problems, setting them apart from the overall situation and trying to [words indistinct] the state when actually the state is not different from and is not at odds with the interests of society as a whole.

What should be made clear is that within the established framework efforts must take into account the country's real situation and be geared toward its resurgence--under restraints because every state sets curbs--and toward improving education, transforming and (?building up) the country and correcting mistakes. In other words, pluralism must evolve under an effective framework within which, one way or another, all those factions which harm the revolution must be rejected by everybody responsibly and through every possible means.

For example, if Fagoth comes here at the head of bands and takes up arms against the revolution, the revolution is obliged to fight against him in that field. If Fagoth must die there, then he will die because he has dared lift his fist against the revolution. We must also keep this in mind because states are not defended with romanticism, ideas or abstract concepts but with tangible action.

[Urros] I understand that Alvaro Jerez did not mention a number of articles because he did not intend to make an exhaustive list of matters contemplated in the government program. Areas in which there are deviations from the government program and where errors are being committed were mentioned. Nunez rightly notes and admits that this process has to be perfected and the errors must be corrected. I hope this will come true. I wish Commander Nunez' statements will become reality and I also wish something really positive will come out of this forum in an effort to correct the errors that have been committed during this revolution.

In his proposal Nathan Sevilla said the people have their hegemony. However, the problem is that it is not the people who are carrying out that hegemony, but the Sandinist Front in the name of the people and, at the present time, there are doubts as to whether the Sandinist Front has as much popular support as it did on 19 July. Therefore, we cannot say that the people are actually exercising such hegemony. We must, then practically and objectively review this if we want this revolutionary process to advance because we want the people to have hegemony but not by one group unilaterally, but in a pluralistic manner consulting the opinions of everyone so that we may all participate and give the people their true hegemony in this revolutionary process.

He also referred to the active participation in the affairs of the country and we asked ourselves if organizations such as the Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS] are actually participating actively in Nicaraguan affairs or merely responding to the mandates of a party which is truly coercing the people throughout the CDS in all the districts? A similar situation is evident in the Sandinist Youth and the single Federation of Nicaraguan Workers, where there is no effective participation of the people.

He said the people are exercising power. Here again we ask: Are the people actually exercising such power or is it the government party in the name of the people? Have the people given such power to that party? I would say the people had given it such a power on 19 July, but today, there are many questions still to be answered and the people are no longer represented in this government. That is why the government must consult and extract from the ranks common criteria in order to make the policies of the revolutionary process benefit the majority, the truly great majority.

[Somarriba] Despite the fact that the topic for discussion is the revolution's pluralism, most of the statements so far have dealt with issues which are not actually the result of the revolutionary process, but consequences of a historic development of the Somozist regime. It has been said here that there is no pluralism.

There is political pluralism, however. We have all groups of various parties, with our own expression and programs. This supports articles 25, 28 and 30 of the government plan and the constitution. All organizations are participating in the defense of the country, even the parties you represent participated in that pluralism by signing a document against foreign aggression. Such pluralism of the revolution is also evident in your presence here at this moment.

In addition to Nathan's statement concerning the revolution's pluralism, I wanted to refer to a concept which clearly explains what pluralism is; namely, a political system based on the coexistence of different independent groups or organizations. This national forum itself represents the coexistence of different independent groups and organization, and the people are witnessing all this right now.

[Castillo] I believe that after Ulises' explanation, we are approaching an understanding as to what pluralism is. I was a little concerned with Alejandro Gutierrez when he referred to pluralism based on the historic development of the different social systems. What happened was that he did not continue after mentioning capitalism, as if history had stopped there.

I believe that is also the problem with the Marxists. For example, while they are not in power, they believe in the force of dialectics, but once they reach power, they only believe in the dialectics of power.

I think the pluralism that gave birth to this revolution is broken by the ideological scheme of one party to become predominant in one way or another. There is concrete evidence of this. I imagine that those who work for Sandinist television realized what the Nicaraguan people want when two different opinions were presented on the first "In Depth" program. The people liked that. A poll was conducted on this. This is what the people like: to feel that they don't have to accept only one point of view.

In education, for instance, some teachers have been dismissed because they have other ideological concepts or belong to other parties, parties who are represented here at this table today. The education councils mentioned by Ulises only represent official organizations. The FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] youth movement, for example, has many more advantages than similar movements of other parties. It is not that the other groups are not working; it is merely that these groups have the official support of the ministry.

We understand, then, that pluralism is the coexistence of different political and ideological currents with equal opportunities so that the people may learn everybody's positions. We agree, then, with Commander Nunez when he said that what we want is to improve the revolution's statutes.

[Sevilla] Who are those who speak here on behalf of the people? Those who defend the elements in the ranks of the counterrevolution? The Fagoths, Salazars, Abelardos, the Social Christians in Chinandega? Those who defend the poor capitalists from the slander of the workers and the people who charge that capital is being taken out of the country? These are capitalists who can only be protected by obsolete laws, those who, through pluralism, are enjoying of the right to be here in this debate, like the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions, although it is affiliated with the AFL-CIO, a CIA agency in Latin America, directly connected to the Yankee embassy.

On speaking about these topics of pluralism, can we disregard the fact that between 1977 and 1979, the businessmen of this country have taken away $800 million from the country, leaving it in absolute bankruptcy? When there is a melodramatic complaint about the control that the CDS exercises over prices, isn't it because there's a desire to be able to do anything they want with prices as some unscrupulous merchants are doing now? These merchants receive dollars from the Central Bank, but they tell the customers that they have to sell the products at a high price because they have to buy the dollars on the black market. There are others who are draining capital from the country. They are taking the dollars from the Central Bank supposedly to buy spare parts, machinery and raw materials, but instead they keep the machinery obsolete. Will these individuals also be defended with the sacrosanct right of private property?

I don't think there is any question about what interests are being defended in this debate. When it is said that the people are unhappy, we understand that this is true. The people are unhappy because there are big social problems that have yet to be resolved because we have been coexisting within the framework of the so-called mixed economy with elements that have taken advantage of the national resources, the sacrifices of the people, the financing that the people should grant to those who will really contribute to the national reconstruction process and who have dedicated themselves to taking the dangerous path of destabilization as part of the strategy of Yankee imperialism, the same one that was used in Chile. However, unlike Chile, they should not foster hopes here because the people are the ones who have the weapons, which is the only real guarantee and expression of popular democracy. The people here not only have strong ideological weapons but they have also won the right, through their struggle, to have an adequate amount of actual weapons to fight any attempt to return to the past.

In conclusion, when it is said here that we should not think in numbers but in equality of opportunities, does this mean that the same right should be granted to 90 or 95 percent of the population and to 5 percent of well-off exploiters and lovers of free thought who complain of any restriction that the social needs of the country, the revolution, the peasants and workers impose on all Nicaraguans in order to be able to effectively bring all the social benefits to all the people? We cannot agree with that concept.

[Fletes] I think we can look behind their masks now and see what they want to do. They have continued to wear the mask that they have been wearing and that was clearly revealed in the previous forum. There is an attempt to impose here a type of people's democracy. It is a regime that we describe as a totalitarian regime that exists in the Eastern bloc countries. There is an attempt to establish a government of that nature with subtle statements that are apparently well founded. There is not only this attempt but also an attempt to carry out repression against the democratic organizations that are sitting in this forum. What has been done here is to frighten people and organizations in order to destroy the democratic organizations. It seems that this forum has been designed to try to achieve that objective and not to open this country to establish a democratic and pluralistic regime.

In the speeches--I will not mention the names of the speakers--there is an attempt to undermine the objectives for which this forum was established. When Somoza was asked if there was freedom of press in Nicaragua, his reply was: Don't we have the LA PRENSA newspaper and Pedro Joaquin Chamorro saying anything he wants? Some foreigners used to be deceived because they thought that the fact that a newspaper criticized Somozism and that an editor like Pedro Joaquin Chamorro existed was positive proof that there was freedom of speech here. However, only the Nicaraguan people knew how much suffering there was for freedom of speech in Nicaragua.

It cannot be said here that the existence of several trade unions, headquarters of political parties and a minimum political organization mean that there is pluralism in Nicaragua because the same thing existed in the Somozist era. In the Somozist era we had the General Labor Confederation, the Federation of Nicaraguan Workers, the Workers Front, the Labor Action and Unity Federation and many other small organizations which expressed their opinions on politics. However, that was not pluralism. During the Somozist era this party existed. We had the Social Christians, the Communists, the Conservatives, the Independent Liberals, and this is not pluralism. We cannot come here and deceive ourselves thinking that these are signs of pluralism. Pluralism is something else, and you know what we are talking about when we talk about pluralism. Pluralism is not only tolerating those who agree with me but above all tolerating those who are against me.

When we defend the concepts of pluralism here, we do so for us and also for you because we are demanding that this not be given to us as a favor. Pluralism is not a favor. Let it be understood that we have not come here to ask for a favor. Pluralism is what the Somozist dictatorship denied the Nicaraguan people. Pluralism is a right of the Nicaraguan people. The government has a duty and obligation to grant pluralism. It has the obligation to facilitate all the structures so that pluralism will be in effect.

[Tablada] Fletes has said that they are defending or raising a banner for the people. However, these banners that they are raising are different from the ones that we raise and propose here as specific elements to describe the political pluralism in our country. We maintain that political pluralism in Nicaragua must and does exist so that the tasks of national reconstruction will be fulfilled. Pluralism is to assume the historic responsibility for increasing production and defending the revolution and its institutions in the interest of the people, to strengthen the people's power in the face of any attempt by the exploiting class and foreign aggressors, to advance the revolution, deepening the measures that benefit the people and affecting the big privileges of those who still hold a large part of this country's wealth. If you don't agree with this type of pluralism, it means that you don't have any kind of identification with the revolutionary process.

[Fletes] Ever since we came here we have expressed good will. This good will should not be misinterpreted. We don't misinterpret the good will that some of you misinterpret as weakness. On the contrary, we think that this good will represents a position of strength. And it cannot be thought that when we expressed positions of good will, we were expressing positions of weakness because that would mean you are deceiving yourselves. I would like to make the suggestion that in the future a favorable climate for this forum be maintained without abandoning principles. If this is not done, then we are not working for the results that we want to achieve.

[Gutierrez] This pluralism is to defend the revolution, consolidate the gains of the workers and make the country advance. Within this outlook any step is positive. It is hard to find coincidences regarding pluralism or any other topic in a regressive attitude. I want to stress that this forum was not held to have the revolutionary forces renounce their revolutionary positions or to come here to retreat in the face of the vehement speeches by certain representatives of the other sector. It was not held for that. This forum was held in the first place to let the people know the positions of the various organizations and political sectors of this country and to reach certain agreements which it has been clearly said will not be pacts in which the country's destiny and direction will be committed.

Very well, therefore, let us accept as positive the fact that pluralism means to carry out the revolution, to develop and consolidate the achievements of our people and workers and let us continue forward. All attempts to protect within that pluralism the elements who drain capital from the country and who plot against the revolution cannot be accepted in any way.

[Castillo] We understand perfectly well that we are not coming here to talk of pluralism of the past. We have come to speak of the pluralism from 19 July onward. That is to say, we have come to speak of a pluralism in which the truly anti-Somozist organizations will participate within this revolutionary process to benefit all our people, the workers and all of us Nicaraguans.

When we, the Federation of Nicaraguan Workers, made the suggestion about the literacy campaign we were also speaking about pluralism; that is, that there would be real participation of all the political, social and labor forces of this country. What we disagreed with was having only one sector participate. Instead, we wanted real participation. That was what we proposed. We were not against the literacy campaign; instead, we proposed that there be true pluralistic parti ipation in the literacy campaign.

[Macias] All the political, labor, and all kinds of organizations operating every day in the country are proof that there is pluralism. We believe that there is a great degree of pluralism because there are a number of actions that were unthinkable in the time of Somoza. There are a number of positions now, and we can be sure that nothing will happen to anyone presenting these positions. We must not think then that we are going to be repressed for expressing our opinion.

We must find common areas of agreement because, in my opinion, it is no use to have pluralism merely for the sake of pluralism; it's like saying that a group exists just because it exists. That is sterile. That is following strictly personal and selfish goals. It is exercising politics in a very individualistic manner, aloof from the country's problems which demand a positive participation.

I would like us to try to seek a common level of action in this exercise of pluralism. Everything that has been said proves that there is pluralism. Perhaps it is not enough for some people, but we must understand that pluralism is a process that develops and expands, and that we are in a country which did not allow us to develop pluralist activities. Often we come across companeros, individually or in groups, who believe that only their viewpoints count. That is what we inherited from Somoza. So, in order to lead this debate toward concrete solutions, we must exercise pluralism the way we have been exercising it, and we should continue to exercise it in a way that will solve our basic problems.

[Potoy] The revolution is a government program for the stage of national reconstruction. As long as the people do not decide on a change through elections or, although another government program may have been submitted by another party, this government program is still in effect. And anyone who wants to conform to that government is revolutionary because that government is revolutionary, because it is giving us many things that Somozism denied us. It speaks of individual liberties, of political liberties, of free elections--the first that will be... [announcer interrupts saying that Radio Sandino coverage of the forum is ending in order to join Managua Domestic Service in network for the broadcast of the Alexis Arguello-Jim Watts world title bout in London.]

BORGE TALKS ON U.S. POLICY TO CHILEAN MAGAZINE

PA232257 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] The enemies of the Nicaraguan revolution seek the support of the most reactionary imperialist circles which advocate crushing the liberation movements, increasing the arms race and confrontation with socialist nations, Commander Tomas Borge, interior minister, said to PUNTO FINAL magazine, published by the Chilean resistance.

The present U.S. administration is trying to turn Central America into a target practice area for its policy of aggression. Washington arms the Salvadoran junta to the teeth and grants it the most varied military aid, including U.S. military advisers. It does the same with Guatemala and Honduras.

Commander Borge added that hand-in-hand with the strategy of the counterrevolutionaries who first seek the nation's economic destabilization and then attempt to stir up the people's discontent by using the scarcity of some staple items, the United States blocks the credits from international financing organizations received by Nicaragua. This has created certain difficulties which we shall overcome through the solidarity and aid of friendly nations and our own forces.

Our friends, Borge noted, include the socialist states of Mexico, Ecuador, Venezuela and many other nations of the world. International solidarity plays an important role in the revolutionary process of Nicaragua and in the nation's reconstruction.

In the case of armed aggression against Nicaragua, the entire people of Sandino shall rise in defense of the revolutionary achievements, Commander Tomas Borge concluded.

RAMIREZ REPORTS MISKITOS' RETURN FROM HONDURAS

PA201538 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] Some of the 2,000 Miskitos, who went to Honduras in the wake of Steadman Fagoth's counterrevolutionary campaign, have been returning to this country in the past month, reported Commander William Ramirez, minister of the Atlantic Coast.

The Miskitos, who crossed the Coco River and went to live on the other bank on Honduran territory, have felt hunger and found out that all of the promises made by the counterrevolutionaries backing Fagoth have not been kept, added Commander Ramirez. He added that the revolutionary government is making efforts to have these Nicaraguans return to their country and join production.

Ramirez explained that in Puerto Lempira and other areas, the Miskitos are being helped by Honduran religious organizations, but that the solution to their problems is to return to their country.

The people of the coast must understand that we are the children of the same fatherland and that is why the government wants harmony and peace to reign on the Atlantic Coast, the minister said, assuring that the transit of Miskitos to and from Honduras continues to be normal, especially during this time of the year when they cross the border to till their lands.

Concluding, Commander Ramirez said that the situation is normal in the Atlantic Coast and that its inhabitants, peaceful by nature, are tilling their lands and joining the revolution's defense and production programs.

BORGE SAYS CRIMINAL BAND IN NORTH WILL BE CAUGHT

PA232125 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Tomas Borge, interior minister and commander of the revolution, has stated that the band of criminals that recently murdered several Procampo workers in the Cua area will be caught very soon.

[Begin recording] [Borge] I cannot yet give you any information on this matter. Investigations have begun and other efforts are being carried out to find these criminals. We promise that we will put an end to that band of counterrevolutionaries, robbers and bandits in the country's northern region.

[Question] Has it been determined how many people are in this band of criminals?

[Answer] There are approximately 30 men. Other bands have already been exterminated and this is part of larger band that is partially [word indistinct].

[Question] What is the situation in the country's northern region at this moment?

[Answer] Aside from this situation that has arisen in that area, there has been no other conflict in the northern region.

[Question] So this crime will be cleared up soon?

[Answer] The crime is already clear. What we have to do now is to capture the criminals. It will be difficult to capture them in the mountains because of the current rainy season. The rivers are swollen and this make the mobilization of our troops difficult. But in spite of this, there is a systematic search going on for these persons.

LA PRENSA REPORTER DOES NOT APPEAL SENTENCE

PA192330 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Abelardo Sanchez Castillo, a former correspondent for LA PRENSA in Ocotal, who was found guilty of violating the law on public order and security, was sentenced to 3 years in prison this morning. He did not appeal because he considered that the revolutionary justice had passed a fair sentence and he appreciated the consideration he received in prison. The sentence was read to him by Judge Felix Trejos of the First District Criminal Court.

Sanchez presented a written statement supporting the revolution and the Sandinist National Liberation Front and requesting the attorney general's office to keep in touch with the department in charge of prisons to learn about his conduct and the way he is behaving in prison and the way he behaved while in the prisons of Esteli, El Chipote and Heros and Martyrs of Nueva Guinea.

Sanchez' attorney said that this request was aimed at obtaining a parole for his defendant for good conduct and for making every effort to defend and struggle for the principles of the revolution.

CORRECTION: CLANDESTINE STATION EXPLAINS INTERRUPTIONS

In the sourceline of the item entitled "Clandestine Station Explains Interruptions," published in the 22 June Latin American DAILY REPORT on page P 18, the word "Nicaragua" should be substituted for the world "El Salvador."

REPORTAGE ON SRV AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION'S VISIT

Arrival of Delegation

FL121805 Havana Television Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Nghiem Xuan Yem, minister in charge of agricultural science and technology of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, arrived in this country this morning to participate in the fifth meeting of the Cuban-Vietnamese Intergovernmental Commission. The Vietnamese official was received at Jose Marti International Airport by Ramon Darias, minister president of the State Committee for Standardization, as well as other Cuban and Vietnamese officials.

The delegation from the Vietnamese brother country is here for a 1-week working visit to Cuba, where it will make visits of economic and social interest, apart from work sessions. The first session of the Cuban-Vietnamese Intergovernmental Commission will be held this afternoon.

Cooperation Talks Open

FL130055 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] The 5th session of the committee for scientific-technological cooperation between the Governments of Cuba and Vietnam (?opened) this afternoon. The Vietnamese Government delegation is led by Nghiem Xuan Yem, minister in charge of agricultural science and technology. The Cuban side is led by Ramon Darias, minister president of the State Committee for Standardization. Faure Chomon, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and ambassador to the SRV, was also present.

This fifth work session plans to evaluate the agreements of the previous one which took place last year in Hanoi. Cooperation for 1981-82 will also be examined.

Ramon Darias highlighted the development of exchanges between the two countries and expressed Cuba's solidarity with the just struggle of the Vietnamese people against Chinese expansionism. On his part, Nghiem Xuan Yem noted his delegation's pleasure at the constant development of Cuban-Vietnamese cooperation which has been going on for 10 years. He also thanked Cuba for aid to his country in various areas.

Meets Fish Industry Minister

FL152159 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] A Vietnamese delegation headed by Nghiem Xuan Yem, minister in charge of agricultural science and technology, has met with Jorge Fernandez Cuervo, minister of the fishing industry. The delegation from the brother country is in Cuba to take part in the fifth intergovernmental session for economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two nations. Matters of mutual interest concerning the development of fishing were broached at the meeting, including the growth of aquiculture, sweetwater fish, a better utilization of maritime resources and the commercialization of sea products.

Rodriguez Meets Delegation

FL181450 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the party Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has had a meeting with the delegation headed by Vietnamese Agriculture Minister [as heard] Nghiem Zuan Yem, who presides over the delegation from his country to the fifth session of the Cuban-Vietnamese Intergovernmental Commission which has been held in Havana.

On the Cuban side the meeting was also attended by Ramon Darias, minister-president of the State Committee for Standardization and chairman of the Cuban delegation to the fifth session; Faure Chomon, member of the Central Committee and Cuban ambassador to Vietnam; and Manuel Torres, vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation.

Cooperation Protocol Signed

FL201228 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] The final protocol of the fifth meeting of the Cuban-Vietnamese Intergovernmental Commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation was signed in this capital. Ramon Darias and Nghiem Xuan Yem, minister-president of Cuba's State Committee for Standardization and Vietnam's minister in charge of science and technology, respectively, signed the document on behalf of their countries.

This subcommittee based its talks on the branches of cattle industry, apiculture, aviculture, coffee, citrus fruits, cacao and varied cultivations. In the final protocol, the two sides reached agreement in more areas than last year for the benefit of the two countries, and thoroughly reviewed agreements related to bird-raising and livestock breeding.

FAR CELEBRATES CONGO ARMY'S 15TH ANNIVERSARY

FL231152 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] The Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] has celebrated the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Congo's National People's Army [ARN] with a ceremony at the Western Army's military unit outside Havana. The ceremony was presided over by Div Gen Ulises Rosales del Toro, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and chief of the Western Army; Brig Gen (Carlos Rodes), deputy to the minister of the FAR and chief of rear services, and other chiefs and officers.

Lt Col Juan Luis Charon Duarte, the Western Army's political section chief, noted that the ARN embodies the best combative traditions of the brother people in their long history of struggle under the leadership of the Congolese Labor Party. Charon Duarte stressed that its victories have made the People's Republic of the Congo an active member of the organization of African Unity and of the Nonaligned Countries Movement, zealously defending the cause of the revolutionary peoples of the world.

BRIEFS

NIGERIAN LABOR UNION LEADERS--The graduation of the first group of Nigerians who have been studying at the Lazaro Pena National Labor Union Leadership School was held at the theater of this school in Havana. (Matius Onabaga) made a speech on behalf of the 18 graduating students. He expressed thanks to the Cuban Government, the PCC and the school directorate for this opportunity to gain the experience and knowledge which will help them in their future work. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 18 Jun 81 FL]

DEATH OF DIPLOMAT--A minute of silence was observed at today's session of the conference on the struggles of the labor movement in Santiago de Cuba in memory of Enrique Benavides Santos, Cuba's charge d'affaires in Cape Verde, who died a few days ago and was a revolutionary labor leader during the clandestine struggle in Cuba. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1805 GMT 19 Jun 81 FL]

COMPUTER SCIENCE MEETING DELEGATION--The second intergovernmental conference on computer science strategy and policy will take place in Acapulco, Mexico on 22-23 June. The Cuban delegation to the conference is headed by Rodrigo Fernandez, president of the National Institute of Automated Systems and Computer Technology. Computer science, its effects on the development to the Third World and its contribution to peace will be discussed at the meeting. A final declaration is also expected that will be used as a frame of reference for the organization of the third intergovernmental conference to be held in Havana in 1983. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1824 GMT 19 Jun 81 FL]